



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

DISCUSSION

NOTE ON THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE UPON THE TERMINOLOGY OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR

In the November number of this magazine, in my paper in the "Symposium on Grammatical Nomenclature," I expressed the opinion that our committee should go ahead and present a report at the St. Louis meeting of the Department of Superintendence. I ought to explain that those words were written last March. At that time I supposed that the National Education Association would make an appropriation for the use of its committee, to the end that we might meet and transact the business necessary to the carrying-out of our commission. No such appropriation was forthcoming, and our committee has not had a meeting.

Furthermore, when I wrote the paper referred to, I did not know that our committee would be joined with committees from the Modern Language Association and the American Philological Association. The work has taken on a much wider scope than was thought of when the article was written. Under the circumstances, I recognize, as readily as anyone, the impossibility of making a report in February, 1912.

I should like to take this opportunity to say that our committee will be glad to have suggestions from all who are interested in our task—and that should include all teachers of English. We shall welcome suggestions, either on specific matters of terminology, or on general aspects of our work. All we ask is that our correspondents will be careful not to convince themselves so thoroughly of any position that it will be impossible to dislodge them. It is inconceivable that the report of the committee will be entirely satisfactory to any one person. The question for each teacher to ask himself is this: Is not the great good that will come from uniformity worth more than the satisfaction that would come to me from having my own way?

C. R. ROUNDS

WEST DIVISION HIGH SCHOOL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

NOTE ON THE WORK OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN ON GRAMMATICAL TERMINOLOGY

Since it is hoped that the movement toward a reform in grammatical terminology will command general interest and support, I should like to retrace its history rapidly, describe its present status, and indicate how the literature upon the subject, foreign and American, may be obtained.

The movement appears to have arisen in the same year, 1906, in France and America. The French committee of fifteen appointed for the simpli-